

THE HERALD
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JAMES L. W. ELLIS,
[To whom all communications on business must be
addressed pre-paid.]

TERMS.
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Three copies, in advance, : : : 5 00

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Of 20.....\$1 25"
Of 30.....\$1 00"

The money must always accompany the
names of Club subscribers.

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Half " one year,.....	\$20 00
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advance. When an Advertisement is handled in
the number of times it is to be inserted must be stated, it
not stated it will remain in the paper until ordered
out, and charged accordingly.

Those who advertise for six months or one year
have the privilege of changing and renewing no
exceed once in three weeks.

We hope that the above will be plain enough to be
understood by all—and that all who advertise will
act in accordance with our requirements. The
Fees of the Office has no time to spend in bargaining—
This is without respect to persons we have no disposition
to do work cheaper for a close-listed customer
than for our liberal patrons, who are willing to let
Printers live.

The HERALD has an extensive circulation, an
business men will find it advantageous to make use
of its columns as a means of communicating with
the public generally.

CASH.

Since we have enlarged the BARDSTOWN
HERALD our expenses have been considerably
increased; we are therefore compelled to adopt the
CASH SYSTEM. Our object in doing this, is to
enable us to meet promptly the demands on us for
CASH for Paper, Ink, Labor, Office rent, &c., &c.
Could we collect as we go, it would be better for
us as well as for our customers. From those who
advertise yearly we expect payments quarterly.

For altransient Job Work and Advertising, the
money must be paid when the work is done—this
rule is without exception.

THURSDAY, - SEP. 30, 1852.

The Phila. North American says
in reference to a celebration of the 14th of
September.

By way of refreshing our memories for
the celebration of those proud incidents in
our history which occurred on the four-
teenth of this month, two years ago, in the
valley of Mexico, let us turn to the page
which records them. On the morning of
the 13th of September, 1850, Chapultepec had
been stormed, and the remnant of Santa Anna's forces were scattered and flying in
all directions. The corps of Worth and
Quinton had fought their way to the San
Cosmo and Belen gates, and were already
within the very environs of Mexico. The
day had been a glorious one in chivalric
prowess and achievements, and Scott was
seen wherever he could direct and animate
his men, and share the brunt of battle.—
From the heights of Tacubaya he pointed
the batteries against Chapultepec. On the
shattered walls of that famous castle he
mingled his own voice with the buzzes of
his victorious columns; he swept along
with Worth's division upon the San Cosmo
causeway, until, engaging them in a street
contest in the suburbs, he returned to rally
the dispersed forces, and urge up the siege
train. In short, his heroic form, his
directing arm, his cheering cry, were seen
and heard at every critical point of conflict,
until the enemy were driven from stand to
stand, and the bright stars and stripes of
the Union planted on the wall of the castle
and the garitas of the Mexican metropolis.
At 4 o'clock A. M., of the 14th, a
deputation of the city Council visited the
quarters of General Scott, announced the
flight of the army and the federal govern-
ment, and demanded conditions of capita-
tion for the church, the citizens, and the
municipal authorities. The old hero
promptly replies that the city is in his power—
that he will grant no terms of surren-
der, nor voluntarily assume any incom-
patible with the honor of the American army
and the dignity of the United States.

A few hours after, our troops marched in
to the Grand Plaza of the city, and, simul-
taneously, the "Star-spangled Banner" is
flung out to the breeze from the top of the
National Palace. Presently, Scott, sur-
rounded by his staff, rides through the col-
umn towards the Plaza. The enemy are
still firing from the houses—all is noise,
confusion and excitement in the streets.—
As the commander-in-chief gallantly comes on, he passes the Voltigeurs—they greet
him with shouts and cheers, and waving
caps, and while the tears of joy and exulta-
tion roll down his manly cheeks, Scott
turns to that brave corps and exclaims,—
"My heart is with you." He sweeps on
to the National Palace. From a corner of
the great square there suddenly goes up one
loud and long acclamation of voices; in the next
instant, the towering person of Winfield
Scott, attended by the Second Dragoons;
wheels into the Plaza. Immediately the
admiring acclamations of thousands of val-
iant hearts meet and welcome him. For
a moment he surveys the scene—in the
next he moves on from rank to rank, pausing
briefly to address each detachment of
the men, in whose wild enthusiasm he
deeply and warmly sympathised. His eye
fashes, his lip quivers, and his whole frame
seems elated with the proud, rapturous
spirit of the spectacle and the hour. As
he moved by the line of the Rifle Regi-
ment he responded to their salute with these
eloquent and immortal words—"Brave
Rifles! Veterans! you have been baptized
in blood and fire, and have come out
steel." The rough but heroic heart, that
had dared death amid the leaden hail of
battle, and who, through a long succession
of marches and conflicts, had never flinched
nor fainted, were not proof against the
touching power of these simple but sincere
accents of praise. Tears filled every eye
and each bosom visibly swelled with un-
utterable emotions. "Had you seen this,"
says one who was present, "you would
have felt, with me, that such words as those
wiped out long months of hardship and
suffering."

JAMES D. NOURSE, EDITOR.

THE BARDSTOWN HERALD.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Science, Commerce and News.

ELLIS & NOURSE,
Proprietors.

VOL. 2.

NO. 37.

BARDSTOWN, KENTUCKY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1852.

From the New York Tribune.

Franklin Pierce and Catholic Emancipation.

LETTER FROM GEN. PIERCE.—The following letter in relation to the religious test in New-Hampshire, was written to John E. Warren, Esq., of Cooperstown, N. Y.

CONCORD, N. H., July 15, 1852.

DEAR SIR: It is impossible that a charge should embrace more direct attack upon truth, than that with which the Whig papers have teemed, in relation to my sentiments upon the religious test contained in our State Constitution, which was adopted in 1792, and never amended since. The charge is contradicted by every word and act of my life having reference to the question, in any form, directly or collateral.

I advocated the call of the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution which assembled in November, 1850, and the most prominent object in my own mind, was to strike out the unjust and odious provisions, commonly called the religious and property qualification tests, from our fundamental law.

In haste, your obedient servant,

(Signed) FRANK PIERCE.

John E. Warren, Esq.,

Cooperstown, N. Y.

Remarks.

Mr. Pierce gives a very vehement contradiction of the "charge" "with which the Whig papers have teemed," but is careful not to say what "charge," nor what Whig papers have teemed with it.

The impression intended to be conveyed by the foregoing letter clearly is that Gen. Pierce has been charged with opposing the call of a Convention, or opposing in that Convention the abolition of the Catholic disabilities contained in the New-Hampshire Constitution. Yet this is wholly unfounded, and raises a false misleading issue. Mr. Pierce would fain conceal from his readers the fact that this controversy was commenced by one of his most eminent supporters, and commenced with a falsehood which nobody has now the hardihood to defend.

Gen. P. was raised from the depths of obscurity to the altitude of a candidate for President on Saturday, June 5th, and on the Monday following—before the Whig papers had time to "team" with any "charge" on the subject. Mr. Vice-President Dallas, at a Ratification Meeting in Philadelphia, said:

"Col. Davis told you, fellow-citizens, that in all of those qualities which command the affections and confidence of those around him, Gen. Scott is singularly wanting—being proud, petulant, vain, and presumptuous. If it be proved to pay strict attention to the wants of the poor soldier—to visit the dreary and pestilential hospital and wipe the moisture from the fevered brow of the sick—to wait upon the cholera patients of the army—to raise the dying soldier from his gory bed on the battle-field and staunch his bleeding wounds—if it be proud to do these things, then General Scott is a very proud, a very haughty man! If it be petulant to curb the restless and unruly officers of the army—to hold them down with a hand of iron, and make them behave themselves like good soldiers and gentlemen—if it be petulant to be 'tight on the officers but good to the men'—if this be petulant, then General Scott is something of a petulant and peevish man. If it be vain to apparel himself on the eve of a battle according to the rules and regulations of the service, with his golden epauletts on his shoulders and his tall plume towering above him, so that friend and foe may know his grade, and them to plunge into the battle where the conflict is fiercest where the bullets rain thickest, and where the carnage rages deadliest—if this be vain I am afraid Gen. Scott is a very vain-glorious man! [Tremendous applause.] If to know that he possesses as much skill, promptitude, and judgement as any man of the age in planning a campaign, reducing a fortress, or in drawing the programme of a pitched battle, so clear in its details, so suspicious of success, that it would seem as if the victory was won before the battle is fought—if this be presumption, then we must conclude, with Col. Davis, that Gen. Scott is also a very presuming man." (Cheers)

The reason why BENNETT OF THE NEW YORK HERALD GOES AGAINST GEN. SCOTT:—Two or three summers ago, Gen. Scott was spending a small interval of leisure at that delightful resort, Newport, R. I. While sourjournig there, one morning at the breakfast-table, he asked one of the servants for a newspaper. A lady sitting opposite, a perfect stranger to him, reached across the table with a newspaper in her hand, saying: "Gen. Scott, allow me to furnish you with the New York Herald."

"I thank you, madam, very sincerely," replied the General, "for your kindness—but I never read the Herald."

"Do you know, sir," retorted the lady, with the utmost indignation painted on her countenance—"that I am the wife of Mr. Bennett, the editor of the Herald!"

Gen. Scott—I certainly did not know, Madam, that such was the case, or I should not have been guilty of making the remark which has just past my lips. But, madam, I have said it, and it cannot be recalled."

The discussion thus opened proceeded, and Mr. Wm. E. Robinson in due time went up to New-Hampshire, carefully examined the records, and embodied the result of his investigations in a speech. That speech we printed in full, accompanying it by a conspicuous editorial, in which we stated Mr. Robinson had, as we thought, established these propositions:

1. That the Democratic party of N.

Hampshire has not at any time manifested any general or earnest desire to expunge the odious and unjustifiable proscription of Catholics from their State Constitution;

2. That the Whig party of New Hampshire has not—as has been falsely asserted by Vice-President Dallas among others—resisted and defeated the Constitutional amendment required;

3. That Franklin Pierce has not taken any such decided and conspicuous part in urging Catholic Emancipation as his friends have represented;

4. That the Whigs of New-Hampshire cast a greater proportionate vote for that Emancipation than the Democrats at each of the Elections when it was submitted to a popular vote; and

5. That the Democracy of New-Hampshire might and should (with the help freely rendered by Whigs) have long since amended their Constitution so as to place Catholics on an equal footing with Protestants."

To the same effect were Mr. Robinson's eight propositions, embodied and sustained in his Speech, not charging Mr. Pierce with personally opposing Catholic Emancipation, but showing that the blame of its defeat rests on the dominant party of New-Hampshire, and that Mr. Pierce himself made no adequate and seasonable efforts to prevent that result.

The Way a Soldier Talks.

General Alexander B. Bradford of Hol-
ly Springs, Mississippi recently delivered
a speech before the Scott Club of Memphis
by special invitation, in which he reviewed
at some length a speech lately made in the
same city by Col. Jefferson Davis, of his
State, in which Davis assailed the military
conduct of General Scott in regard to his
maneuvers in Mexico. Davis spoke of
Gen. Scott as being proud, petulant, vain,
and presumptuous. Gen. Bradford, who
knows Scott well, both personally and as
a commander, and is himself as brave and
daring an officer as ever met the enemies of
his country upon a battle-field, thus reviewed
Jefferson Davis's speech. He knows Scott
well, and does not look at his glorious
acts and achievements through the
judicious eye of a personal and political
opponent, as Col. Jeff. Davis does. He
speaks what he knows, and testifies to what
he has seen; and we commend the following
short and eloquent review to the special
consideration of all who, like Colonel Davis,
are disposed to criticize with undue severity
the actions of the glorious old leader
who has borne his country's banner to the
breeze of a hundred dangerous and
death-dealing battles.—Franklin (Tenn.)
Review.

"Col. Davis told you, fellow-citizens, that in all of those qualities which command the affections and confidence of those around him, Gen. Scott is singularly wanting—being proud, petulant, vain, and presumptuous. If it be proved to pay strict attention to the wants of the poor soldier—to visit the dreary and pestilential hospital and wipe the moisture from the fevered brow of the sick—to wait upon the cholera patients of the army—to raise the dying soldier from his gory bed on the battle-field and staunch his bleeding wounds—if it be proud to do these things, then General Scott is a very proud, a very haughty man! If it be petulant to curb the restless and unruly officers of the army—to hold them down with a hand of iron, and make them behave themselves like good soldiers and gentlemen—if it be petulant to be 'tight on the officers but good to the men'—if this be petulant, then General Scott is something of a petulant and peevish man. If it be vain to apparel himself on the eve of a battle according to the rules and regulations of the service, with his golden epauletts on his shoulders and his tall plume towering above him, so that friend and foe may know his grade, and them to plunge into the battle where the conflict is fiercest where the bullets rain thickest, and where the carnage rages deadliest—if this be presumption, then we must conclude, with Col. Davis, that Gen. Scott is also a very presuming man." (Cheers)

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1. That the Democratic party of N.

MR. WILLIS'S CORRESPONDENCE.
(From the South and West.)

Harrodsburg Springs, Ky., June 1852.

road leading up the opposite precipice
of the ravine, trusting the reminiscence
of a way he had once travelled before.

The trees, in a country that has not
been "cut over," are wonderfully majestic, and even the dislocating roughness of the road did not prevent my continual amazement at the beauty of single trees, standing on the green floor
of the forest, each one a monarch in
mere glory of presence. On the Hudson,
so perpetually felled and burnt over, you never realize the splendor of the primitive wilderness; and, indeed, it takes all the majesty of the Highlands and Catskills, and all the artificial wonders of steamers and rail-

roads to compensate for this comparative nakedness of your beautiful river.

It was in the midst of one of those lofty "ville colonies" of nature, that we came to a log school-house, built upon a knoll, and here the Doctor pulled up for another inquiry. The schoolmaster was likely to know where the Devil's Pulpit might stand, and I was interested to see the schoolmaster and his urchins. For my visit here, however, and the remainder of my excursion, I require the space of another letter I believe, and for the present, adieu. Yours etc., N. P. W.

HOW BARNUM PURCHASED THE NEW YORK MUSEUM.—In an essay which P. T. Barnum contributed to Freely's "Treatise on Business," he thus alludes to the purchase of the Museum:

In 1841 I purchased the American Museum in New York without a dollar, for I was not worth a dollar in the world. But I was never disheartened; I always felt that I could make money fast enough, if I only set my mind to it. I remember meeting a friend in Broadway a few weeks before I came in possession of the Museum. "Well," said I, "Mr. A., I am going to buy the American Museum." "Buy it?" said he, "What do you intend buying it with?" "Brass," I replied, "for silver and gold I have none."

It was even so. Everybody who had any connection with theatrical, circus, or exhibition business, from Edmund Simpson, manager of the old Park Theatre, or Wm. Niblo, down to the most humble puppet-showman of the day, knew me perfectly well. Mr. Francis Olmsted, the owner of the Museum building (now deceased), a noble, whole-souled man as one often meets with having consulted my references, who all conc

THE HERALD.

BARDSTOWN:

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

All Communications addressed to the Editor

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WHIG TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

For Vice President,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

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Col. Benton has published a very able letter or address to the people of Missouri, in relation to the Tehuantepec and the St. Louis and Pacific railroads. The most material part is an examination of the validity of the Gayat grant, which a committee of the Senate at the last session of Congress reported in favor of sustaining even by force of arms. Col. Benton certainly makes out a very strong case against the grant and scolds the idea of a war with Mexico to enforce it. He expresses a desire to see the Tehuantepec railroad constructed, but thinks the St. Louis and Pacific road more important and more deserving of national patronage. He is extremely severe upon Congress for its neglect of this great national highway, which is so necessary to cement the Union between the Pacific region and the other States of the confederacy.

For our own part we have never for one moment lost confidence in the election of Gen Scott, but if we had entertained a doubt it would now be removed. Accounts from every quarter of the Union are in the highest degree favorable to the triumphant success of the Whig candidates. When the tide once turns in such an ocean as the public mind of this great nation it is something different from the ripple of a mill pond, and that it has turned in favor of Gen Scott, and that most effectually and permanently, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

There is some cholera in Bardstown. Up to the time of our going to press there have been five deaths by the disease, all colored persons; the few cases on hand are getting well and we hear of no new cases.

BUDDA.

The religion of Buddha has probably more varieties than any other in the world. It is said to be embraced by some four hundred millions of human beings, or about half the population of the globe. Yet, very little has been known of it, until comparatively recently; and the public is indebted for what knowledge it possesses of that extraordinary religion to a work published only a short time ago on the subject, by R. Spence Hardy, a learned member of the Ceylon Branch of the Asiatic Society.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the founder of the religion was Gotama Buddha, the son of a petty prince, who lived on the borders of Nepal, above seven centuries before Christ. The date of Gotama's birth was B.C. six hundred and twenty-four. At the age of sixteen he married; and in the warm countries of the east, sixteen is by no means considered an early age. At twenty, his wife was delivered of a son; and having befiled the mother and child, and seen the succession to the dynasty provided for, he departed, never more to return to his palace.

The circumstances which are supposed to have given rise to this course of conduct on the part of Gotama, were these: The monstrous worship of Brahma prevailed all over India at that time, Juggernaut, widow-burning, self-tortures, beastly impurities of all kinds, exercised their degrading influences upon the population, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Gotama was a youth of virtuous feelings, strong intelligence, and great determination. Looking around him at the mass of iniquity, which flourished under the guise of religion, he resolved by a life of self-denial, study, and teaching, to protest against it all. He might have led the life of a prince, been flattered and indulged, and spent his time in sensual enjoyments like the rest; but he felt that he had a great mission to perform, and he did it. Casting one glance at his wife and child, he gave up all the world's honors, and went into the wilderness or the forest, where, under the shadow of a bole, he meditated deeply upon life, its duties and obligation, its objects and aims, and there rose up in his heart great thoughts of a better life, higher aspirations, pure worship, and the issue,—undying happiness for the unhappy millions who were now perishing around him. He persevered in this course of ascetic discipline for six years passing through various stages of existence, as the writings of his followers since show, until he at length reached the Budhiship, or highest possible state of being. While in the forest, tradition relates that he was attacked by a formidable host of demons, whom he determinedly resisted, until at length, "after a desperate struggle, the demons passed away, like the thunder-cloud retiring from the orb of the moon, causing it to appear in greater splendor." This encounter with the demons most probably means the desperate human struggle with worldly passions and temptations, related in the usual highly figurative style of eastern writers.

He now appeared before the world as a preacher and proselytizer, announcing himself as the greatest of existences, come into the world to restore truth and destroy error. His followers relate of him that he preached countless discourses, performed numerous extraordinary miracles, and converted multitudes of disciples, who followed him from place to place, adopting his tenets, and conforming to the rules he laid down for their guidance. In the course of his preachings he encountered many dangers. The Brahmins were his sworn enemies, and pursued him and his disciples with relentless persecution. His followers were seized and tortured with all the refinement that priestly cruelty could devise. Gotama himself owed his escape from death, partly to his being a prince's son, partly to the desert places in which he preached, but chiefly to the vigilance and the devotion of his followers; this last was enthusiastic in the extreme. Immense numbers of people took the vows of poverty, and meditation, which he imposed upon all who, like himself, were seeking *nirvana*, or the destiny of purified spirits. The Brahmins raged and stormed in his path, but he held on his way. If they drove him from one dis-

trict, he reappeared preaching to his followers in another.

The Brahmins at length took up arms to destroy Buddha and his followers; but he told his people that the shedding of blood was a great evil, and that those who prepared for *nirvana* by the greatest victory of all,—that over themselves,—need not fear the sword. Buddha even taught the extreme Peace doctrine of modern times—that the destruction of life under any circumstances was a crime; and the doctrine took root and spread rapidly. During his lifetime, Buddha saw the faith which he preached, professed in Nepal and Behar, in Ceylon and Southern India. Preaching in the neighborhood of Benares at one time, in Nepal at another, in Ceylon at a third, thus passed a long life; before his death, he was welcomed as the greatest of existences by thousands of enthusiastic disciples, and over extensive districts his mild and bloodless system had taken the place of one of the most horrible and foulest superstitions—that of the Hindu Brahmins.

Gotama Budda died at Kusinara, near Delhi, in the eighteenth year of his age.—His remains were burned by his disciples, and the ashes which remained were treasured by them as the most valuable of earthly possessions. Portions of them were subsequently entombed in those enormous bell-shaped monuments which are characteristic of Buddhism in every country where it has prevailed, from Burma and Ceylon, to China and Tartary. They are called *pagodas* in Siam and China, *dagobas* in Ceylon, and *gayahs* in Southern India.

Such is the brief sketch of the probable facts in the life of this great man, as nearly as they can be gathered from the literary remains of his disciples, which began to be collected into books about two hundred years after his death, and which still exist in the sacred books of Buddha. Of course as with every other great religious reformer of the early ages, his disciples worked up a number of miracles into his life and history, the better to secure the credence of the multitude. Gotama wrote nothing himself, but his followers committed his sayings to memory, and handed them down to their successors, who at length embodied them in the written record. Notwithstanding the incredible miracles worked up into this history, there can be no doubt whatever, that the record is that of a strong, valiant, true-minded, self-denying man—who, in those remote ages, long before the Christian era, rose up to bear testimony to eternal truths, which do not fail from time to time to burst upward through the thick crust of human error and indifference. His discourse, though doubtless mixed up with much interpolation, comment, and vague tradition, bear upon them strong marks of an individual mind of a very high order; they may be regarded as so many poems; for in the east, nearly all writing is full of imagery, and assumes the poetic form. Yet, there is much that is eminently practical in these discourses, having the closest bearing upon human character and conduct. Take a few sentences by way of example:

"He is a more noble conqueror who subdues himself, than the hero who, in the field of battle, overcomes thousands of thousands."

"Conquer evil by goodness, anger by gentleness, malice by benevolence, and lust by temperate living: for so taught the sage of old."

"As the solid rock remains unshaken by the tempest of the waves, even so is the truly wise man unmoved by the applause or contempt of the ignorant multitude."

"The conduit maker guides the stream of water, the ship-builder bends the stubborn teak, the fletcher directs the arrow; but the good man does what is infinitely more difficult—he guides and controls and directs himself."

"As straws are whirled along by the rapid stream to the depths of the whirlpool, even so is the foolish man swept into the sea of lust by the river of desire."

These examples might be multiplied to almost any extent from the sacred books; but what we have selected is quite sufficient to indicate the general moral tendency of his discourses. Self-control, a contempt for the world, an enthusiasm for virtue, and a conquest over lust, are the themes upon which he most loves to dilate and from which he evidently considers the greatest blessings flow.

The faith bequeathed to his race by Gotama Buddha was not allowed to propagate itself quietly. It has endured the storms of fitful persecution for hundreds of years. We give the subsequent history in the words of a writer in the Dublin *Nation*:

"Two centuries after Gotama's death, the faith he had established had spread from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, had embraced the entire island of Ceylon, had penetrated into China, and was preached in distant Nippon, one of the Japan Islands—Brahmanism, the horrible old giant, was tottering to his fall in India—the peaceful system of the gentle Prophet was undermining his bulwarks, and Buddhistic caves were hollowed out in every part of the country, whose architecture and sculpture astonish at the present day the unbelievers of the west. But Brahmanism was not dead. The grisly, blood-smeared, foul old giant shook himself, and prepared for a new struggle. It was one of the tenets of Buddhism that the destruction of life under any circumstance was a crime, and Buddhism was, consequently, in this early age of its purity, no match for the monster who now reared himself, making his influence be felt in every part of India. A frightful struggle, or rather butchery, commenced. Brahmanism became again victorious, and its more worthy rival was driven to Nepal in the north, and Ceylon in the south. To make amends for this loss, however, the vast eastern peninsula, including Siam, Burma, Laos, and Cochinchina, was converted; Tibet and China became almost wholly Buddhistic; the vast regions of Central Asia, Tartary, and Mongolia embraced a modified form of the faith, and in this, the year of our Lord, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-two, Gotama, under various names, is worshipped as the Supreme Being by three hundred and sixty-nine millions of the human race."

Such is the extensive sway of the religion of Buddha—a system unquestionably mixed up with a vast deal of error and superstition, but as unquestionably superior, in all respects, to the horrible faith of Brah-

manism, which it subverted in all those extensive regions above named. Who knows, but that the mild doctrine of Buddha may thus have been permitted to prevail, in order to pave the way for a better religion still—even Christianity itself?

Owing to some slight errors, in the following list of appointments, as published last week, we re-publish it corrected:

Hon. Charles S. Morehead,

Whig Elector for the State at large, will address the people at the following places and times, at 2 o'clock, P. M., each day:

Bardensburg, Meade county, Saturday, October 24.

Owensboro', Davies county, Monday, October 4th.

Hartford, Ohio county, Wednesday, October 6th.

Greenville, Muhlenburg co., Thursday, October 7th.

Hopkinsville, Christian county, Saturday, October 9th.

Ektown, Todd county, Monday, October 11th.

Russellville, Logan county, Tuesday, October 12th.

Franklin, Simpson county, Wednesday, October 13th.

Bowling Green, Warren co., Thursday, October 14th.

Brownsville, Elizabethtown, Saturday, October 16th.

Litchfield, Grayson county, Monday, October 18th.

Springfield, Washington county, Friday, October 23rd.

Lebanon, Marion county, Saturday, October 23rd.

Perryville, Boyle county, Monday, October 25th.

Harrisburg, Mercer county, Tuesday, October 26th.

Lawrenceburg, Anderson co., Thursday, October 28th.

Versailles, Woodford county, Saturday, October 30th.

Whig papers please copy, and friends in each county give notice.

For the Bardstown Herald.

The Nelson Library.

The Trustees of the Nelson Library Company would most respectfully ask the subscribers to return immediately all books that belong to said Library, as it is a matter in which further indulgence cannot be granted. Many persons have taken books without the Librarians knowledge and are not charged, and the Trustee would be greatly obliged if the subscribers would return them.

"Are you married, Jack?" says I, remembering how consummately in love he was with his cousin Letty Lovelace, when the Cuttykitts were quartered at Strathebun some twenty years ago.

"Married? no says he. 'Not money enough. Hard enough to keep myself, much more a family, on five hundred a-year.'

"Come to Dickerson's; there is some of the good Madeira in London there, my boy." So we went and talked over old times. The bill for dinner and wine consumed was prodigious, and the quantity of brandy and water that Jack took showed what a regular boozier he was. A guinea or two guineas. What the devil do I care what I spend for my dinner?" says he.

"And Letty Lovelace," says I.

"Jack's countenance fell. However, he burst into a loud laugh presently, 'Letty Lovelace, still, but God! such a weazened old woman! She's as thin as a thread-paper (you remember what a figure she had) her nose has got red, and her teeth blue. She's always ill; always quarreling with the rest of the family; always psalm singing, and always taking pills. Gud, I had a rare escape there. Push round the grog, old boy.'

Straightway memory went back to the days when Letty was the loveliest of the blooming young creatures; when her hair was to make the heart jump into your throat: when to see her dance was better than Montessou or Noblet (they were the Ballet Queens of those days); when Jack used to wear a locket of her hair, with a little golden chain round his neck, and exhilarated with toddy, after a sedentary meal.

"My father and her couldn't put their horses together," Jack said. "The General wouldn't come down with more than six thousand. My Governor said it shouldn't be done under eight. Lovelace told him to go and be hanged, and so we parted company. They said she was in a decline. Gammon! She's forty, and as tough and as sour as this bit of lemon-peel. Don't put much into your punch, Snob, my boy. No man can stand punch after wine."

"And what are your pursuits, Jack?" says I.

"Sold out when the Governor died. Mother lives at Bath. Go down there once a year for a week. Dreadful slow, Shilling whist. Four sisters—all unmarried, except the youngest—awful work. Scotland in August. Italy in winter; cursed rheumatism. Come to London in March, and toddle about at the Club, old boy; and we wot go home till maw-a-ring, till daylight does appear."

"And here's the wreck of two lives!" mused the present Snobographer, after taking leave of John Spigget.

"Pretty merry Letty Lovelace'sudder lost, and she cast away, and handsome Jack Spigget stranded on the shore like a drunken Trincomalee."

"What wasit that insulted Nature, (to use no higher name), and perverted her kindly intentions toward them?"

"What cursed frost was it that nipped the love that both were bearing, and condemned the girl to sour sterility, and the lad to selfish old-bachelorhood?"

"It was the infernal Snob-tyrant who governed us all, who says, 'Thou shalt not love without a lady-maid; thou shalt not marry without a carriage and horses; thou shalt not have a wife in thy heart, and no children on thy knee, without a page in buttons and a French blouse; thou shalt go to the devil, unless thou hast a Brougham; marry poor, and society shall forsake thee; thy kinsman shall avoid thee as a criminal; thy aunts and uncles shall turn up their eyes and bemoan the sad, sad manner in which Tom or Harry has thrown himself away.'

You, young woman, may sell yourself without shame, and marry old Crassus;

—The Danville Tribune of the 24th inst. says:

The price of Hogs in some parts of the State seem to have a downward tendency. In Harlan and Meade counties they have lately been sold at market from \$3.12 to \$3.75 gross. All who are informed on the subject agree that the supply of Hogs the present season will be quite equal to the demand.

SNobs AND MARRIAGE.

"Every body of the middle rank who walks through this life with a sympathy for his companions on the same journey—at any rate, every man who has been jostling in the world for some three or four lustres, must make no end of melancholy reflections upon the fate of those victims whom Society, that is, Snobishness is immolating every day. With love and simplicity and natural kindness Snobishness is perpetually at war. People dare not be happy for fear of Snobs. People pine away lonely under the tyranny of Snobs. Honest kindly hearts dry up and die. Gallant generous lads blooming with hearty youth, swell into old bachelors, and burst and tumble over. Tender girls within shrunken decay, and perish solitary, from whom Snobishness cut off the common claim of happiness and affection with which nature endowed us all. My heart grows sad as I see the blundering tyrant's handwork, as I swell with cheap rage, and glow with fury against the Snobs. Honest kind hearts dry up and die. Gallant generous lads blooming with hearty youth, swell into old bachelors, and burst and tumble over. Tender girls within shrunken decay, and perish solitary, from whom Snobishness cut off the common claim of happiness and affection with which nature endowed us all. My heart grows sad as I see the blundering tyrant's handwork, as I swell with cheap rage, and glow with fury against the Snobs. Honest kind hearts dry up and die. Gallant generous lads blooming with hearty youth

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JAMES L. W. ELLIS,
(To whom all communications on business must be addressed pre-paid.)

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JOB PRINTING.

We have, since the expiration of the first volume of the Herald, made several very necessary and handsome additions to our JOB OFFICE, which will enable us to get up our work in a style that can not fail to please.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CARDS, BLANKS, BALL TICKETS BILLS, POSTERS, BILL-HEADS, &c., &c.,

will be printed on fine white or fancy paper, with Black, Blue, or Red Ink, on short notice. We are determined to use all means within our power to please those who favor us with their patronage.

Give us a call.

THURSDAY, - SEP. 30, 1852.

The Duke of Wellington is dead, and of course General Scott is now without a living rival among great men of action, for talk as we may against military chieftains the first rank is naturally and justly conceded to him who can wield large masses of men for the defence or overthrow of nations.

GENERAL SCOTT will be in Louisville Friday. His reception at every point in Kentucky which he has visited, has been most enthusiastic.

General Scott is an orator. His speech at Columbus was an impromptu, blazing forth from a great soul that had been roused into indignation by a base slander, and no man in this nation could have made a better one on the occasion. There is no telling how much there is in such a mass of mighty manhood as Scott, till it is called out by emergency. He is like the Mississippi, suddenly spreading broad, its shores trending away in the dim distance, as if to show the astonished spectator what a wealth of waters were hidden in the depths of its bottomless channel.

One Day Later from California.

Arrival of the Sierra Nevada and Illinois—A Million and a half in Gold Dust.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada*, Capt. Wilson, and *Illinois*, Captain Hartstein, have arrived at New York; having sailed in company from Aspinwall, on the evening of the 3d inst. The *Sierra Nevada* brings dates from Kingston to the 6th in Oar advices from California are to the 15th of August.

The health of the Isthmus has improved within the last month, and there have been but few deaths of late.

The roads crossing the Isthmus are in excellent order, and the season is fast changing; rain falling only at night.

The California papers contain little additional news.

We glean the following items:

The San Joaquin Republican states that an association is in process of organization, having for its object the recovery of the tule lands of the San Joaquin.

One thousand miners are said to be working on the upper waters of the San Joaquin, and earning from \$2 to \$5 per day.

A Tunnel, 40 feet in length, excavated by Mr. John Hanson, at Volcano Gulch, Calaveras County, caved on Tuesday last while the *delvers* were at dinner. A spring broke through and destroyed the labor of several months, just as the rich dirt was reached.

Chinese villages are springing up through the diggings. Pekin, Canton, and Hong Kong are among the names already given to these Celestial settlements, some of which contain fifteen hundred souls.

The independence of Lower California is again agitated. It is said that quite a formidable body of men has been organized in the lower part of the State, under the lead of Don Manuel Castro, a native of Monterey, having in view the attainment of this object. If there is anything worth while in the project, adventurers enough can be had to engage in it. The shadow of Mexican authority in this outside province could be dispelled by the mere demonstration, and the constituted powers would not be long in joining with the revolutionists.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco having closed their labors, congratulate the people of the city on the great decrease of crime, and the fixed determination which exists on all hands to sustain law and order. They express their unfeigned regret at the feeling which exists in favor of duelling, believing that the practice is not only an injury to the happiness and welfare of the city, but tends to demoralize and corrupt society. They examined the different prisons and asylums of the city, and found them in charge of faithless superintendents—particularly the insane asylum, which is remarkable for its neatness and cleanliness, "in every respect unparalleled."

The bids for transforming the Jenny Lind property, in San Francisco, into a City Hall, were opened by the Committee on the 14th ult., and the contract awarded to Mr. Menomee at \$37,250.

For two weeks past, says the San Francisco Herald, a most destructive

fire has been sweeping over Marin county, laying everything combustible in its path in ashes, and moving with such volume and velocity that all efforts to stop its progress proved fruitless. It commenced in the pine woods near Corona Madera, and soon enveloped them in one general conflagration. It swept over the dry grass and brushwood with resistless impetuosity, and spreading in all quarters at once, ran up the mountain sides and seized hold upon the redwoods, glided along the valleys and consumed the growing and cut crops, the fences, farm houses, in fact everything that stood in its path. Its ravages extended through the beautiful and productive valley of Petaluma, destroying immense amounts of wheat and barley stacked in the fields, all the fencing, and a number of dwellings, almost to Point Reye, a distance of thirty miles. Vast forests of pine and valuable redwood were reduced to ashes, and a large quantity of timber ready felled for sawing, was likewise consumed. It approached very near to the Mission of San Rafael, and threatened at one time to sweep over that, but by extraordinary exertions its course was changed, and it sped on for other prey.

It has now nearly ceased in the eastern part of the County, because there is little else there to feed it, but near the ocean, in the neighborhood of Bolinas Bay, it is still burning with unabated fury. The loss produced by this terrible conflagration has been heavy, and falls with peculiar severity upon the farmers, whose entire crops and improvements have been thus swept off.

The Chinese have a great partiality for Calaveras County. Great numbers of them are flocking in, and building up villages on the river. Several new villages larger than Pekin, near Jackson, have lately sprung up.

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